December 26, 1771. NUMB. 2244.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

As Dr. CADOGAN's *excellent diſſertation on the Gout, has turned the converſation of the public a good deal upon the uſe and abuſe of wine, your publiſhing the following* SERMON *upon that ſubject in your Gazette, will oblige ſeveral of your readers. It was found among ſome looſe papers in the ſtudy of a Clergyman, who died a few years ago in a neighbouring province, who, among other things, had paid conſiderable attention to the animal œconomy. It was preached about Chriſtmas. From,* GENTLEMEN, Yours, &c.

December 20, 1771. G.

PROVERBS xxxi, 6, 7.

Give ſtrong drink unto him that is ready to periſh, and wine to thoſe that be of heavy hearts. Let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his miſery no more.

THESE are the words of King Solomon---emphatically called The Wiſe Man, from his great pre-eminence in wiſdom over the whole human race. His knowledge, like his pleaſures, were unconfined, and while he tortured nature for the one, he ranſacked her no leſs for the other. He was not one of your common-place philoſophers, who exclaim againſt the world for no other reaſon, than becauſe they poſſeſs ſo ſmall a ſhare of it. He taſted---he poſſeſſed---he knew every thing, which the mind of man, in its moſt improved ſtate, is capable of taſting---poſſeſſing or knowing.---This raiſes his character above all praiſe, and gives the ſame eloquence to every thing which comes from his pen, as if an audible voice had proclaimed it from heaven.

Upon a ſubject ſo intereſting as the uſe of wine and ſtrong drink, let us hear what The Wiſe Man ſaith.---This we ſhall do by conſidering more particularly the words of our text. The order I propoſe to follow in doing this, is

I. To enquire to whom wine and ſtrong drink ſhould be given.

II. To whom they ſhould not be given; and then I ſhall conclude with an APPLICATION.

I. Wine or ſtrong drink may be given, 1. To the ſick. The diſeaſes in which wine is indicated are, *Firſt*, The *ſlow nervous fever.* Here the powers of nature are weakened and oppreſſed, and the poor patient may, ſtrictly ſpeaking, be ſaid to be ready to periſh. Wine may be adminiſtered therefore in ſuch caſes with advantage.---If ever it fails of doing ſervice, it is becauſe it is given in too ſmall a quantity. *Secondly*, In chronic diſeaſes, which are accompanied with a languor of the whole ſyſtem, which ſhows itſelf in a more eſpecial manner in the *ſtomach*, wine is a ſovereign remedy. It was to relieve a complaint of this kind that St. Paul preſcribed it to his ſon Timothy. By its gentle ſtimulus it excites the action of the ſtomach---invigorates the circulation---opens obſtructions---and thus, in ſome meaſure, renews the whole conſtitution. The relief, which wine affords in theſe caſes, is the more certain, if the weakneſs of the ſyſtem has been brought on by grief, or any of thoſe paſſions which are of the ſedative kind. Here the heavy heart is revived, and made to ſing for joy.

2. Wine is ſometimes neceſſary to the inhabitants of low marſhy countries. The moiſture of ſuch places obſtructs perſpiration, and brings on a general laxity of the ſyſtem. When uſed in a moderate quantity it braces the ſolids, and by keeping up a proper ballance between them and the fluids, it obviates diſeaſes.---Hence we ſeldom find thoſe people, who live in affluence, and who can afford to drink a glaſs or two of generous wine every day, afflicted with thoſe fevers and agues, which make ſuch ſuch great havock among poor people. Remember you are to uſe it in theſe caſes only during that ſeaſon, in which theſe diſeaſes are epidemic, which, in this climate, is chiefly during the months of Auguſt, September and October. But

3. Wine is principally uſeful to old people, or ſuch as are in the decline of life. It is hard to fix the limits between the beginning of old age and the cloſe of manhood. At a medium, the body begins to decline at the age of 45 or 50 in this climate. Then the hot fit of the fever of life begins to abate, and from the many diſappointments in love--friendſhip--ambition or trade, which moſt of men meet with by the time they arrive at this age, they generally feel a heavy heart.---The decay of the vital heat--the ſlowneſs of the pulſe--the diminution of the ſtrength, all ſhow that the vigour of the ſyſtem is declining. Here wine prolongs the ſtrength and powers of nature. It is the grave of paſt misfortunes---In a word, it is another name for philoſophy. Remember, my aged hearers, if you would expect to enjoy a long reprieve from the infirmities of age, you muſt begin to uſe wine moderately, and encreaſe the quantity of it as you deſcend into the valley of life.---Add to this, you muſt diminiſh the quantity of your ſolid aliment.---This nature points out to us, by depriving us of our teeth in proportion as we grow old, teaching us thereby, that we have now no longer uſe for them.

II. I come now to the ſecond general head of my diſcourſe, namely, to ſhow to whom wine or ſtrong drink ſhould not be given.

In the firſt place, it ſhould not be given to young children. Wine, we ſaid formerly, is of a heating nature, and is indicated in thoſe conſtitutions and ages, where a ſtimulus is neceſſary to ſupport the powers of life. Children, from the natural vigour of their ſyſtems, which ſhows itſelf in the remarkable quickneſs of their pulſes, and in their great activity of mind and body, ſtand in no need of a ſtimulus of this kind. On the contrary, every thing ſhould be withheld from them, which tends to add to the natural impetuoſity of their fluids, or the vigorous action of their ſolids. Hence we are led to commend thoſe parents, who forbid their children to taſte all kinds of animal food (upon the account of its ſtimulating quality) till they are upwards of ſeven or eight years of age. But

2. Studious people, or thoſe who have occaſion to exerciſe their thinking faculties much, ſhould abſtain from wine. Thinking is a ſtimulus to the conſtitution, and wears out the ſprings of life beyond the moſt laborious exerciſe of body.---Much ſtudy is literally a wearineſs of the fleſh.---Hence we find ſtateſmen, generals, and even ſuch as fill the learned profeſſions with dignity, are more ſubject to the gout, from ſmall deviations in their ordinary way of living, than other people. Wine, and a conſtant or vigorous exertion of the active faculties of the ſoul, produce nearly the ſame effects upon the body.---This is one reaſon probably why Solomon, in the chapter from whence our text is taken, ſays, "it is not for kings to drink wine, nor for princes ſtrong drink." Much recreation, and great exerciſe of body, are neceſſary to guard againſt the effects of too much application of the mind to buſineſs; ſhould the ſtimulating effects of wine be added to this, relief will be ſought from exerciſe and amuſements in vain. But

3. Wine ſhould not be uſed by young people, or ſuch as are under five and thirty or forty years of age, unleſs they labour under ſome of thoſe evils we mentioned under our firſt head. The purſuits and pleaſures of youth are too often more than ſufficient to keep the ſyſtem in an excited ſtate. To add wine to theſe, is like throwing oil into fire, in order to extinguiſh it. It is always a ſign of a vitiated heart, when in full health wine is called for, in order to impart chearfulneſs to it.---By avoiding wine in the early part of life, you will receive benefit from it when you grow old. You will likewiſe eſcape that dreadful ſcourge of intemperance the gout. This is the natural offſpring of wine. In the great Empire of China the gout is unknown. This is owing to their being unacquainted with the juice of the grape, and is a proof that the other cauſes, which have been accuſed of bringing on the gout, act too feebly to produce it, unleſs they are rouſed into action by the uſe of wine. Beſides all this, by refraining from wine during this period of your lives, you may become the fathers of a healthful progeny, whoſe ruddy looks, and well-formed limbs, will adorn your happy board, and more than repay you for your abſtinence and ſelf-denial. It is time now to haſten to the application of this diſcourſe.

Here then I would call upon the diſeaſed and the melancholy part of my hearers, as well as ſuch whoſe misfortune it is to live in low marſhy countries, to come and partake of this ſovereign antidote to diſeaſe and care.---Baniſh your cordials---your bitters, and your magneſias, the paltry preſcriptions of mercenary quacks, and ſubſtitute in the room of them a few glaſſes of good old wine. But to you my aged hearers---my venerable fathers, would I chiefly addreſs myſelf. Come here and drown all your ſorrows in full bumpers of Madeira.---Here forget the inconſtancy of your miſtreſſes---the perfidy of friends---the broken promiſes of your patrons---and the villainy of thoſe who have betrayed either your intereſt or character.---Above all things, here you may forget not only to complain, but even to feel moſt of thoſe infirmities which are too often connected with your age. The keepers of the houſe, or your hands, ſhall ceaſe to tremble---nor ſhall the ſtrong men, or your knees, bow themſelves, and although your grinders may ceaſe, becauſe they are few, yet thoſe that look out of the windows, or your eyes, ſhall not be darkened.---Ye ſhall not riſe at the voice of the bird, or at cock-crow, unable to ſleep any longer, nor ſhall the graſs-hopper any more be a burthen to you. The days ſhall never come in which ye ſhall ſay, we have no pleaſure in them. Thus will you prolong your health and ſpirits till, like full matured fruit, you ſhall drop into the lap of your mother earth. Your bodies, like the garments of the children of Iſrael, ſhall not be torn by the ravages of time---and the ſame ſtroke which puts an end to your enjoyments, ſhall cut the ſilver cord of life.

It is now time to addreſs myſelf to another claſs of my hearers. Firſt, let me call upon parents to withhold wine from their children. It is a poiſon inſtead of a cordial, which you pour down their little throats. No fortune which you can bequeath them, will ever be an equivalent for depriving them of the ineſtimable bleſſing of a good conſtitution. Next, let me call upon ſtateſmen, legiſlators, and all thoſe who labour for the public good, to abſtain from wine. Remember you are the guardians of your country. Public buſineſs ſhould, like time, have no pauſes How often have treaties been ſuſpended, and even marches and battles been delayed, by the principals or leaders of them being laid up with a fit of the gout. Suffer not the ſhort lived pleaſures of drinking to cheat you out of your fame or importance, or to obſtruct your motions through theſe exalted ſpheres which you are called to fill. But to you, young men, would I now, in the laſt place, addreſs myſelf.---You have heard ſeveral arguments againſt the neceſſity of your drinking wine. None of you can pretend to be of heavy hearts, or ready to periſh. If you are not moved by a regard to your own health and happineſs---think of your poſterity. Let not your third and fourth generations be viſited for your iniquities. They will imprecate vengeance upon your aſhes every time they feel the puniſhment of your folly. But methinks I hear ſome of you ſay---why all this noiſe about wine and ſtrong drink?---Have we not ſeen hundreds, who have made it a conſtant practice to get drunk almoſt every day for 30 or 40 years, who, notwithſtanding, arrived to a great age, and enjoyed the ſame good health as thoſe who have followed the ſtricteſt rules of temperance---or who have lived by weight and meaſure like Lewis Cornaro himſelf?---Some inſtances of this kind I grant might be mentioned, but they are few when compared with the number of thoſe who have abſtained from wine and ſtrong drink. Even theſe have began to drink after their conſtitutions were on the decline. They were moreover generally poor people, who were obliged to work hard for their ſupport, and thus by their exerciſe carried off the effects of their intemperance. But who knows how much longer they might have lived, had they been more temperate. Perhaps after all they died martyrs to ſpirituous liquors, and at the age of 80, 90, or even 100, were guilty of a ſpecies of ſuicide. If you ſhould ſee a ſailor fall from the maſt of a ſhip under full ſail into the ſea, and afterwards be taken up alive, would you not think his companions mad, if they ſhould leap from the ſame place, in hopes of meeting with the ſame good fortune?---But who is he that ſays, if we baniſh wine from company, how ſhall we contrive to entertain our friends? The poets and philoſophers of former ages, who abound ſo much with the praiſes of wine, would riſe up againſt us, ſhould we tear ſo precious a relict from the temple of hoſpitality. To this I anſwer, that more have complained of drinking too much, than of drinking too little in company. How many have refuſed to be preſent at entertainments, only becauſe they were afraid of being forced to drink to exceſs? How many are obliged to counterfeit excuſes, or to ſteal privately from company for the ſame reaſon? What confuſion---what diſcord among the moſt intimate friends, have you not ſeen follow thoſe feaſts where the hoſt has relied upon the quantity or goodneſs of his wine for the entertaiment of his gueſts?---Three or four glaſſes of wine will impart all its chearful qualities to a ſtomach which is not rendered inſenſible to it by habit or diſeaſe. Theſe may be taken occaſionally among friends by perſons of all ages and conditions, eſpecially upon feſtive ſeaſons. Theſe ſeaſons, however, ſhould not recur too often. Our Saviour wrought a miracle at a wedding, in order to furniſh wine to the gueſts; but he fed five thouſand people with a few loaves and fiſhes in the wilderneſs, without ordering any wine to be drank after them. This is the more remarkable, as there is no food which is ſuppoſed to require wine with it ſo much as fiſh,---it being a common ſaying, that it ſhould always ſwim three times---namely, in water---butter---and wine.

But if, after all I have ſaid, you are determined to perſevere in your uſual manner of living, I muſt addreſs you once more in the words of The Wiſe Man, and ſay, "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart, and in the ſight of thine eyes;" yet remember there is a time coming when you will repent that you have hated reproof, and turned a deaf ear to the voice of the preacher. There is the ſame inſeparable connexion between intemperance and diſeaſe that there is betwixt vice and its puniſhment. Unleſs you ſhould be cut off by ſome ſudden guſt of intemperance, you may depend upon feeling the effects of it hereafter. Think now, I beſeech you, of the ſleepleſs nights---of the low ſpirits---of the ſcorching pains in your hands and feet which await you. To give you an idea of the dreadful conſequences of exceſs in drinking, let me beg of you to accompany me to the bed chamber of a man afflicted with the gout. Be not alarmed at his groans---Let us go in---Is this the man who a few years ago was the life and ſoul of every company he went into?---Is this he who boaſted of the quantity of liquor he could drink without being intoxicated?---who ſpent his youth in a conſtant round of gaiety and pleaſure?----How is he changed!----It is now eleven years ſince he has been a priſoner in this chamber. His phyſicians have long ſince deſerted him, nor is it any reproach to their art that they cannot cure him, any more than it is that they are unable to raiſe the dead. He is a burthen to his friends. In vain does he ſeek relief from wine---food---phyſic---company, or even from philoſophy. His only amuſement is to number the days of his miſery on the wall with the chalk which grows on the ends of his fingers.---Death, the laſt friend of the wretched, refuſes to come at his call----He lives---I retract the word---He has ceaſed to live ever ſince his confinement---He breathes ſhorter and ſhorter, till at laſt he cloſes his eyes for ever in the ſilence of death. This is no exaggerated picture. We have all ſeen it at ſome time of our lives. I have only to add my beſt wiſhes, that what has been delivered upon this ſubject may have due Weight with my hearers, more eſpecially at this ſeaſon of the year, when, as the poet expreſſes it,

"*Falſly grateful man, at the full feaſt,*
"*To do God honour, makes himſelf a beaſt.*"

TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN,

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, late from LONDON,

HAS juſt opened a ſhop on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, Philadelphia (three doors eaſtward from the Poſt-Office, and nearly oppoſite the Indian King) Where he ſells, wholeſale and retail, all ſorts of chemical and galenical MEDICINES *truly prepared*, with the beſt of DRUGS, patent medicines, varniſhes, &c. Alſo Painters colours, both dry and ready prepared for uſe,---allom, antimony, Æthiop's mineral, borax, brimſtone, camphire, cochineal, copperas, cream of tartar, flours of ſulphur, galls, gum arabic, jalap, Jeſuits bark, ipecacuana, iſinglaſs, magneſia, manna, pearl barley, purging ſalts, rhubarb, ſago, ſalt-petre, ſpermaceti, ſpices in general, verdigreaſe, Anderſon's pills, balſam of honey, Bateman's drops, Daffey's elixir, Godfrey's cordial, Hooper's pills, James's powders, Jeſuits drops, imperial tincture for the tooth-ach, iſſue plaiſters, Lockyer's pills, ointment for the itch, Stoughton's elixir, Turlington's balſam, court plaiſter, Eau de Luce, Eau de Arq'buſade, eſſence of bargamot, eſſence of lemons, elder flower, honey, Hungary, lavender, mint, orange flower, pepper-mint and roſe waters, lip ſalve, lozenges for coughs, ditto for heart-burn, ſalvolatile drops, ſpirit hartſhorn, ſpirit lavender compound, &c. &c. He likewiſe ſells an excellent balſamic liniment, which effectually cures bruiſes, ſprains, burns, ſcalds and common green wounds, alſo ſtops obſtinate bleedings at the noſe.

Family receipts, and phyſical preſcriptions, are carefully and correctly compounded----Medicine cheſts for ſhipping, plantations, or iron-works, with proper directions, and ſuited to the diſorders of the country, are carefully made up, on the loweſt terms.

As he has ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs, and had ſeveveral years further experience therein, in a houſe of the firſt reputation in London, he by that means has an opportunity of procuring his articles of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates; is therefore well aſſured he can ſell on as low terms as any in this city, and will make it his conſtant endeavours to give full ſatisfaction, to ſuch as are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. § 101.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES BATHO, late of Providence Townſhip, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands, to ſend in their Accounts to JOHN WILCOXS, or PAUL FOOKS, Executors.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber, WILLIAM M'DOWELL, of Haddonfield, FULLER, carries on the fulling and dying buſineſs, in all its branches, in the beſt and neateſt manner; where he has erected two good ſtocks, and preſſes, all in good order for the diſpatch of his work, which he has carried on for ſome time paſt at ſaid place, to the general ſatisfaction of his friends and good cuſtomers, for whoſe favours and intereſt, he returns his ſincere thanks, and requeſts a continuation of the ſame. He aſſures thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their commands, that they ſhall be as well ſerved in all things, as at any other place whatever, and at as reaſonable rates.

N. B. Cloths and other ſtuffs, will be received by JOHN COXE, in Moore's-Town, and by BENJAMIN RAMBO, in Woodbury; at which places due attendance will be given by ſaid M'DOWELL, once in two weeks. ‡

WANTED immediately,

At Hopewell Forge, in Lancaſter County,

A CLERK, who can be well recommended, and who underſtands BOOK-KEEPING, in the Italian Method. A Perſon who has been engaged in that Capacity heretofore, would be moſt agreeable. Enquire of PETER GRUBB, at Hopewell Forge. *December* 10, 1771. †

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, ſome time laſt Auguſt, a BLACK STEER, with a white face, ſuppoſed to be about two years old laſt ſpring. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay reaſonable expences, and take him away. JAMES HAMILTON †

Lancaſter, December 13, 1771.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, the 11th of this inſtant, a certain ſervant man, named TIMOTHY CONNER, who ſays he belongs to a certain George Brown, in Kent county, Maryland, in Kyle's Neck, near George-Town. His ſaid maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his charges, by me GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler. §

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS *ſee the fourth Page.*]

The following are the Advices received by Captain OSBORNE from London; and the Remainder of those we had by Captain HENDERSON from Liverpool, which were obliged to be deferred last Week for Want of Room.

PETERSBURGH, August 27.

NOTWITHSTANDING the expences of the present war are prodigious, yet so far from being burthensome to the people, they contribute nothing of their own thereto. The method of negociating money, the spoils taken from the enemy, and the contributions which the Imperial armies draw from the conquered provinces, have sufficed, and are still sufficient for defraying the above expences.

Ratisbon, Sept. 4. The famine that has happened in Bohemia, has occasioned a contagious distemper in that kingdom, which is said to have carried off 1700 persons within the space of 12 days.

Warsaw, Sept. 5. The Confederates, taking advantage of the absence of General Branicki, and Colonel Drewitz, are again assembling to a considerable number in the Palatinate of Cracow; and it seems as if they wanted to surround the regiment of Lithuanian guards, which has been left at Wieliczka; but it is hoped their design will be frustrated.

Escurial, Sept. 12. Advice is received of the arrival of the Ventura frigate off Valdeparaiso, very richly laden. The Castile is to quit Vera Cruz in October, and is computed to be worth seven millions in specie, and three millions in merchandize. The flota will not be ready to sail before the spring.

Petersburgh, Sept. 6. The repeated reports of the plague having broken out at Moscow, at different times, have been, we are assured, from the strictest enquiries, without the least foundation; notwithstanding which, many of the principal inhabitants had left the town.

Venice, Sept. 7. By the last letters from Constantinople, the renowned Moldavangi Bassa, Commandant of the Dardanelles, was beheaded by order of the Sultan, because he had not properly paid the troops under his command.

From the Isle of Elba, Sept. 7. If some late advices from Corsica are to be credited, the French have been obliged to cease all their works in that island, as the Malcontents come in the night, and burn, blow up, or demolish them; in short, 22 of these wretches in one night destroy all the work a whole battalion of French have compleated in a week. Their hatred towards the French is so great, that they poison all the wells, cisterns, fountains and little springs, which are in that part of the country they inhabit; they kill the horses in the fields, and infect the hay they are to eat, and are continually massacring some of the French officers. It is said, that being determined to throw off the French yoke, they have sent seven of their deputies to offer the general government of the island to an Italian Prince. According to the plan they have made among themselves, and the capitulations they have agreed to, this Prince is to accept of Corsica as an hereditary kingdom to his family. The nation is to furnish him with a revenue of 800,000 sequins per annum, and is to reserve the right of always having 6000 men on foot in the island. On the Prince's side, he is to support nine battalions of Infantry, three companies of Hussars, and one corps of Artillery, of about 36c men.

Naples, Sept. 3. The small-pox has made such havock in this City, that in the month of August 6000 children died of that distemper.

Paris, Sept. 20. It is assured that the Ministry has ordered all the Ex-Jesuits, who were about to settle in Paris, to depart from the City. At least it is certain, that those who had begun to preach have disappeared, without fulfilling the engagements that they had entered into, to exercise the duty of certain churches. It is said to be at the request of the King of Spain, that the Government has determined to send them at a distance from the capital.

Escurial, Sept. 15. The crops in Spain have been this year very abundant; and the harvest all over the kingdom has been as fine as could be wished.

Bastia, Sept. 14. This day M. des Souches, a captain in the regiment of Picardy, quartered here, going out with a fowling-piece to divert himself in shooting eagles, of which he is extremely fond, and hearing from a countryman that a prodigious large bird of that species had her nest in a craggy rock, about two miles from town, resolved to attack her, and walked hastily towards the place. He had no sooner climbed the hill on which the rock was situated, than he perceived above a dozen Corsicans, armed with javelins and scimitars, coming up on the opposite side. The captain finding himself betrayed, and not knowing what course to take, fired his piece, which killed two, and wounded a third---He immediately loaded, and took down three more; but the rest growing desperate, and attempting to ascend a perpendicular part of the rock on which he stood, and all of them laying hold of a craggy ledge at the same instant, the stone gave way, and rolling over them, they fell to the bottom, and were every man destroyed.---The captain returned safe to this garrison, and the commandant has forbidden any officers or soldiers to go above 200 yards from the gates, except in small armed parties.

Cologne, Sept. 23. Letters from Genoa advise, that the Court of Russia having communicated to a mediating power the conditions upon which it would consent to make peace with the Porte, that power declared, that such conditions were neither fit to be proposed, nor accepted; and that if ever the Porte did accept of them, that power would be the first to oppose it.

Hamburgh, Sept. 20. It is said here currently, that Count Orlow is expected at Stockholm, to ask the Princess Sophia Albertina in marriage for the great Duke of Russia.

Bastia, Sept. 18. The Court of France has ennobled several Corsican families who aspired to that honour. These new nobles are coming to this capital, to assist at the next assembly of the nation.

Stockholm, Sept. 17. The Coronation of the King will not take place at the time which his Majesty had fixed for it; because it is necessary, previous to the ceremony, that his Majesty should sign the acts that will be presented to him by the Diet for the security of the System of Government.

Paris, Sept. 23. Letters from Rome advise, that Mr. Meuret, Secretary to Prince Edward, has been carried off, in consequence of superior orders; what makes people suspect some mystery in the case is, that the Pretender, before he left Rome, in a letter, which that Prince wrote to his Intendant, only says, that he is going to treat about an affair of importance, and that it is a secret, which he cannot trust with any person.

Hamburgh, Oct. 1. We learn from Hanover, that his Majesty, the King of Great-Britain, had delivered to M. le Baron de Behr, Minister of State, before his departure from London, a considerable sum in specie, to be distributed among such persons, as had been the greatest sufferers by the late dearth and dearness of provisions in that Electorate, and that that Minister had begun the distribution, agreeable to his Majesty's good intentions: And as provisions still continue there at exhorbitant prices, a commission is established, at the head of which is M. le Baron de Behr, to search out a remedy against that calamity.

LONDON, September 28.

On Thursday, at a coffee-house at the Royal-Exchange, a gentleman agreed to give another 100 guineas, to receive one guinea every week for three years, or to cease paying it when Mr. W. shall be chosen Lord-Mayor.

A gentleman conversant with maritime affairs assures us, that when a man of war is manned and victualled for a six months voyage, she stands the Government in just 1000l. a gun.

Russia, which a century ago had scarcely a ship of war in her whole service, is now generally esteemed the second naval power in Europe, and bids fair to be the first, if the Ministry of this nation does not pay a strict attention to the wooden walls of England.

Claret, Burgundy, and Champaigne, which now sell at prodigious high prices in this country, are to be raised in as much perfection in the British territories on the Mississippi as in any part of France, and could be sold for a shilling a bottle to the people of London, was a settlement once established in that part of the world, by our government.

Sept. 30. *Admiral Elphinstone has quitted the Empress of Russia's service. In the discharge which has been sent him, her Imperial Majesty returns him thanks for his services. It is said that many of the English sailors left the Russian fleet on this occasion.*

Oct. 1. *It is said, that the French and Portuguese ships of war have free admission into the Spanish ports, without being searched.*

The City of London is now torn into so many different parties, that Administration considers it, we hear, as a very impotent enemy: If, therefore, it would acquire a real importance in the constitutional scale, the citizens should attend to the re-establishment of their general tranquility; concord is the only shield which can ever render them invincible; and when they are internally distracted, they are not more employed in opposing ministerial invasions, than in publicly injuring themselves.

Those political barometers the funds fell yesterday amazingly, in consequence of a report circulated relative to an immediate war. Yet considerate men imagine the report wholly a Change-alley artifice, as the Parliament is prorogued, which would instantly assemble for ways and means was there any real apprehension of a rupture.

Twelve guineas were yesterday frequently offered round the Change, for the receipt of an hundred, in case a war with France or Spain took place in the course of a twelvemonth; yet, notwithstanding the present serenity of the political horizon, very few ventured to take the money; a circumstance which strongly corroborated the report of that rupture which created so alarming a reduction in the stocks.

It is really shameful in our Ministers, when rumours of a war are groundlessly propagated, that they do not publicly contradict the report, and save the unsuspecting stockholder from being plundered by a sett of infamous sharpers, who fatten on the vitals of the community.

October 2. The last letters from Gibraltar mention, that the garrison is remarkably healthy, the fortifications quite complete, and that they have plenty of live stock and provisions.

In a letter received by a gentleman in town, from an English officer in the Russian service, he says that the Russian troops are equal to any in agility, discipline, courage, and superior to all in bearing fatigue.

A master of a vessel, lately arrived from Dunkirk, says, that the week before he left that place, no less than nine vessels arrived there from England laden with corn.

Last Monday in the afternoon arrived at Spithead, the ship Bella Flore, from Dunkirk; two gentlemen, with several servants, were put ashore here, and immediately set out in a post-chaise for London; they were foreigners, and seemed to be persons of distinction.

Oct. 3. It is said that the Duke of Gloucester will pay a visit at the Court of Naples, as he has some business to transact with his Sicilian Majesty.

The American Agents are very busy in preparing to lay before the ensuing Parliament many beneficial regulations, respecting the trade of the Colonies.

Letters from Constantinople affirm, that a Maltese Renegado, renowned for his knowledge and valour in maritime affairs, had, in a conversation lately with a Caimacan, declared, that in the present state of the Dardanelles, it was far from impossible for a few men of war not only to force that famous passage with impunity, in despite of the Turkish artillery, but even to advance to Constantinople, and bombard the city. It is added, that the Grand Signor, on being informed of the affair, far from punishing the Renegado, as usual in former times, had given him a commission to inspect into these antient fortresses, and make what improvements he thought necessary to their defence.

It is said that the French Minister at Petersburgh, being discovered of reflecting in his letters with great freedom on that Court, will be ordered home, without permission of an audience of leave.

Letters from Paris say, that the people in the inland part of that kingdom are in a starving condition for want of corn.

October 4. It is reported, that some of the great Officers of State will go to Reading, the beginning of next week, to examine Britain (confined in the goal there) relative to the crimes he has lately charged himself and others with.

An Irish Gentleman, of the name of Meighan, has lately been seized at Barcelona, and thrown into goal at that place, for speaking contemptuously of the military power of the Spaniards.

It is talked that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will have the command of four ships, early in the ensuing spring, which are to be stationed on a cruize off the Madeira Islands.

Letters from Frankfort inform us, that the Court of Vienna has given orders for raising 3000 recruits in the Hereditary Dominions, over and above the number which they customarily raise, the sickness in Hungary having carried off such great numbers, as to make this additional number necessary.

They write from the island of Sky, that no less than 370 persons have lately embarked from that island, in order to settle in North-Carolina; several of them are people of property, who intend making purchases of land in America. The late great rise of the rents in the Western islands of Scotland, is said to be the reason of this emigration.

A Great Personage, at the Launch of the Grafton, recommended to the first Lord of the Admiralty, that provision be made for the future for the Artificers, &c. in the Dock Yards, in the time of Peace, to prevent them from going into foreign service.

When Mr. Sheriff Martin on Saturday last pulled off his gold chain upon the Hustings, he delivered it to a person who attended to receive it from him, in order to convey it to the new Sheriff, Mr. Wilkes, who used it for the ceremony of being admitted into his office; but so little confidence did Mr. Martin repose in his successor's honesty, that he said out aloud before all the by-standers, "Take notice, I deliver this chain on the account of Mr. Bull; and you are to bring me a receipt for it from that Gentleman." Accordingly the man returned with Mr. Bull's receipt. The value of the chain is about one hundred pounds.

Wednesday two of the Directors of the E. I. C. had violent words about the present contested Election for Lord Mayor, and a challenge was given, which would have been answered, had not their friends immediately interfered.

We have authority to say, the Paragraph in Yesterday's Papers, setting forth, that a letter was sent from the Ministry to the Stamp Office, requiring all the Liverymen in that place to vote for Mr. Nash, was entirely false, and calculated to mislead the Public.

They write from Madrid, that the King has offered his pardon to all deserters, both by land and sea, who shall return to their colours in three months.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, dated Sept. 2.

"Every thing in this City bears the appearance of an immediate war. No fewer than eighteen ships of war, including Chebecs, have sailed from this Port with men and ammunition for South America within these six weeks. The City is filled with Soldiers, Marines, &c. Two additional battalions are ordered to be immediately raised to add to the old regiments of Matrosses. A battalion of Walloon Guards, 1400 picked men from the Italian regiments, and 600 Swiss, are to embark in a few days on board a small fleet, which is now in the Harbour, and which is conjectured to be destined for the Spanish Settlements in the South Seas. The workmen in the arsenal are continually employed in casting bomb shells, cannon, &c. The court have increased the tax called *Alcabala* (which is an impost of the 10th penny on all goods bought or exchanged) to seven additional pennies per Cent. In short an immediate Rupture is looked upon as inevitable, but we English dare not even whisper our conjectures, for we are already treated by many of the Spaniards as if hostilities had already been commenced."

Accounts from Corunna confirm the particulars mentioned in the above letter, and further add, that great naval preparations are making at Carthagena, Ferrol, Malaga, and Barcelona.

October 5. To suppose that the happiness or misery, the preservation or the ruin of Great-Britain, must entirely turn upon the choice which the Livery of London make of a Lord Mayor, is to degrade the nation at large, for the sake of complimenting the inhabitants of the metropolis; nay, it is lessening the superior character of the Londoners as *Englishmen*, to exalt them in the inferior one as *Citizens*. If the City of London never had a Lord Mayor, our constitution would still survive upon a solid foundation; and our Empire is fixed on too firm a basis, to be shaken by the inconsistency or caprice of seven or eight thousand men in the choice of an annual Magistrate.

Yesterday the Prince de Poniatowski, nearly related to his Polish Majesty, arrived here from Poland.

We are told from authority, that Lord Tyrawly's plan for establishing a military academy, which has been so long deferred, is at last adopted, and will shortly be carried into execution.

October 7. A report prevailed yesterday, that the Florida storeship, which sailed with Capt. Stott to Falkland Island, is lost off Port Egmont.

Orders are given from the Ordnance Board, for taking up two more vessels for carrying 500 tons of timber and ordnance stores to the island of Minorca.

By letters received the middle of last month we are informed, that the King of Portugal has published an edict, by which he disallows ambassadors giving protection to criminals and debtors.

Last week several transports fell down the river to compleat their lading, in order to proceed to Gibraltar and Mahon.

They write from Dunkirk, that the governor of that place had received orders that all Englishmen, who reside in that city, shall produce certificates from the place of their nativity, of their religion and morality, and those who cannot give a sufficient testimony, as above required, shall quit that city in a certain limited time.

October 8. We are informed that one great artist in the jewelling branch has received back, by the ships lately returned from the East-Indies, no less than 75 large packages of Jewellery goods, for which no purchaser could be found, the markets of China, Bengal, Canton, &c. being greatly over-stocked.

October 9. An officer of rank, who was lately cashiered for breaking his arrest, is restored to his former command.

A great number of marine officers have been called from half-pay upon actual service, it being settled that no new ones shall be appointed on that establishment till the old ones are provided for.

It is said, that his Royal Highness the Bishop of Osnaburgh will accompany his brother the Prince of Wales on a month's visit to Paris, to see the winter diversions of that place.

Thursday night an express arrived from Paris at the French Ambassador's house, in Great George-street, that his Excellency Count de Guignes would be in town to-morrow; and preparations are making for his reception.

The Sally, Captain ------, from the Bay of Honduras and Jamaica to London, was lost on the 29th ult. on the Islands of Scilly; she is towed into St. Mary Island, and most of the cargoe will be saved, but it is feared the ship will not be fit for sea again.

Oct. 10. Alderman Townsend did not dine on Tuesday at the Mansion-House, but Alderman Sawbridge did. In consequence some conversation passed between him and Mr. Wilkes; and in the course of it, Mr. Wilkes declared, that he would always inform the public of every part of their conduct, that he thought interesting to the community; that as long as he had an arm, and a pen, he would employ them in the cause of truth; and, when his arms failed, he would learn to write with his toes; and therefore he desired them to look to their conduct, for he would spare none of them.

It is said that the Lord Mayor elect is endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation between the city patriots, and it is thought he will afterwards accomplish an union in the Court of Aldermen.

Oct. 12. An extra messenger was dispatched yesterday with a letter wrote by the King's own hand, to the Count de Guignes.

A correspondent assures us that the following is a fact. As soon as Capt. Stott's squadron had sailed from Spithead, a Spanish squadron of four ships of the line was dispatched from Cadiz in the same latitude to Madeira, and afterwards to proceed to Hispaniola. Whether the court of Madrid had any sinister view in sending the above at that time, or whether they have dared to commit any fresh insults, time will make known.

It is also certain, that the garrisons of Porto Bello, Manilla, Acapulco, and all the other Spanish settlements in South-America, have been considerably reinforced within these few months by men and ammunition from Old Spain; and that all their foreign settlements are put in the best posture of defence.

Large wagers are now held that no war will take place between England and any other power these three years; therefore people in the country, who have property in the funds, should not be terrified at every news-paper report of a rupture, as the nation must be destroyed, before the interest of their capitals can be annihilated.

His Majesty's reception at the play house on Wednesday night, was the warmest and most affectionate that could be conceived. Nothing equal to it has been known for eight years past.

The sum of two millions five hundred thousand pounds, it is computed, will be wanting to supply the exigences of the ensuing year.

The cordiality, that actually subsists at present between the Lord Mayor elect and the Sheriffs, does really seem like something more than bare well bred civility. It is a fact, that the Ministry begin to fear that his new Lordship has already caught the *cacoethes patriotici*, and the popular party exult in the prophetic spirit of Junius, when he tells us, that Mr. Nash's collision with the Sheriffs, may produce in *him* that fire of patriotism which *they* are possessed of.

Oct. 13. It is said, that since the conclusion of the last Peace the French have built 56 ships of war.

Some late letters from the Hague advise, that the French are equipping several men of war, frigates, &c. at Toulon, and the other ports of France, in order to have a powerful squadron at sea early in the spring.

According to recent letters from Genoa, the Republic has engaged to build ten new ships of war of different rates, for the service of France, which are to be forwarded with the utmost expedition.

The expectation of a war has occasioned so great a stagnation in trade, that several merchantmen, bound to different ports, now lie in the river, unable to procure freights.

Oct. 14. We are assured, that a number of respectable merchants in the city intend, in a few days, to wait upon Lord North, in order to learn his Lordship's sentiments as to the likelihood of a speedy war. And it is hoped his Lordship will be very candid and explicit upon a subject so important to the nation in general, but more particularly interesting to the trading part of it.

We hear that the Earl of Bute intends soon to set out for the South of France, by the advice of his physicians.

A correspondent observes, that the late appointment of Robert Pigott, Esq; who is the Duke of Grafton's *brother-in-law*, to a lucrative office in the Tower, with the indulgence that he may execute it by a deputy, if that deputy be approved by the *Lords of the Treasury*, is a striking and convincing proof of that nobleman's extraordinary influence over his Sovereign.

An anonymous correspondent has sent us the following paragraph: It is with the utmost concern we inform our readers, that the so much celebrated and truly disinterested patriot John Wilkes, Esq; is in a deep consumption, and that the gentlemen of the faculty have pronounced it impossible he should hold out longer than the end of his Sheriffalty.---Oh! poor old England!

Oct. 15. It is said that Lord North has within these few days made frequent visits to the Earl of Chatham.

Private letters from the Hague advise, that a new treaty of alliance and friendship is now negotiating, and in great forwardness, between the Court of Prussia and the States General.

They write from Russia, of the 8th of last month, that the town of Orol, the staple of grain in that empire, was laid quite under water, by the overflowing of the river Lagado; luckily there was little corn in the magazines, but a great number of people and cattle were drowned.

A certain secretary has publicly declared, that he will oppose the repeal of any acts that may affect the colonies; there being a talk of some such proceedings at the ensuing parliament.

BOSTON, December 12.

At a Council held at the Council Chamber in Boston, Tuesday, December 10th, 1771. His Excellency having acquainted the Board at their last Meeting, that Joseph Greenleaf, Esq; a Justice of the Peace for the County of Plymouth, was generally reputed to be concerned with Isaiah Thomas, in printing and publishing a News-Paper, called the Massachusetts-Spy, and the said Joseph

Greenleaf having thereupon been ſummoned to attend the Board on this Day, in order to his Examination touching the ſame, and not attending according to Summons, it was thereupon ADVISED, that the ſaid Joſeph Greenleaf be diſmiſſed from the Office of a Juſtice of the Peace, which Advice was approved of, and conſented to, by his Excellency; and the ſaid Joſeph Greenleaf is diſmiſſed from ſaid Office accordingly.

A true Copy from the Minutes of Council,
THOMAS FLUCKER, Secretary.

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampſhire, Dec. 6.

Laſt Thurſday Week Dr. Hall Jackſon couched the Right Eye of one Fletcher, of Winter-Harbour, about 39 Years of Age, who had been blind ever ſince he was 6 Months old: It was done with all the Succeſs that could be expected or deſired; no ſooner was the Inſtrument out of his Eye, than he was able clearly and diſtinctly to ſee the many Perſons and Objects that ſurrounded him, in all of which he immediately perceived a Difference, but how or in what this Difference conſiſted, he could give no Account, as he had no Idea of Forms, Colours, Magnitude, Diſtance, or even a Plurality of Things, but what he had formed in his Mind, from the Senſes of hearing and feeling; which plainly demonſtrates, that were we deprived of the Uſe of our ſenſitory Organs, we could have no Idea of Things whatever.

All Objects and Colours ſeemed equally agreeable to this Perſon, except red and green, the former of which he could not look upon with any Degree of Satisfaction, but with the latter he appeared to be much pleaſed. The Joy expreſſed by this Perſon in being reſtored to ſo valuable a Senſe, did by no Means appear ſo great as in thoſe that have been before ſenſible of the Enjoyment of it.

About ten Days ago a Negroe Man, belonging to Mr. Nathan Meſerve of Durham, who had been blind for ſeveral Years, had both his Eyes couched by Dr. Hall Jackſon, and perfectly reſtored to Sight.

NEW-YORK, *December* 19.

We hear from Wall-Kill, in this Province, that the Rev. Mr. JOHN BLAIR, late Profeſſor of Divinity in the College of New-Jerſey, died there on the 8th Inſtant, in the 51ſt Year of his Age. He was a Gentleman of an excellent Underſtanding, which he had carefully improved; and was juſtly eſteemed a great Divine, a judicious and inſtructive Preacher, and an eminent Example of the various divine and ſocial Virtues, that conſtitute the Chriſtian Temper, and adorn the Chriſtian Character. His Death is greatly lamented by all Denominations in that County, eſpecially by the affectionate People to whom he miniſtered.

PHILADELPHIA, December 26,

On Wedneſday, the 18th of this Month, died, in the 45th Year of her Age, very much lamented, Mrs. ANNE TILGHMAN, Wife of JAMES TILGHMAN, Eſq; and eldeſt Daughter of TENCH FRANCIS, Eſq; deceaſed, and on Sunday following her Remains were reſpectfully attended by a great Number of the principal Inhabitants of the City to Chriſt-Church Burying-ground, and depoſited in the Family Vault.

Captain Oſborne, from London, on the 22d ult. in Lat. 30: 6, *Long.* 56: 30, *ſpoke a Brig, Captain Sweetſer, from Boſton for Dominica, out* 15 *Days; 26th, in Lat.* 33, *Long.* 62, *ſpoke a Ship from this Port for Dominica,* 8 *Days out, but could not learn the Maſter's Name; on the 5th Inſtant, in Lat.* 37, *Long.* 69, *ſpoke a Brig from Maryland for Dominica, two Days out; 8th, in Lat.* 36: 40, *Long.* 71: 30, *ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Sewell, from Antigua for Virginia,* 18 *Days out; and on the 12th, about* 80 *Leagues to the Eaſtward of Cape Henry, he ſpoke a Ship from Virginia for Hull,* 4 *Days out, all well.*

Captain Oſborne informs, that he lay in the Downs from the 7th to the 20th of October, and during that Time they had very ſtormy Weather, in which ſeveral Veſſels loſt their Anchors; that a Ship from Jamaica for London was drove aſhore, on the North Foreland, the Veſſel and Cargoe entirely loſt, but the People ſaved; that a Brig from Dublin, with a Cargoe worth £ 80,000, *was loſt on Goodwin Sands; that a Ship from Maryland cut her Maſts away, and afterwards drove aſhore with three Anchors ahead, and was loſt; that another Ship, Captain Froſt, from Maryland, came in there diſmaſted; and that five Sail of Veſſels were drove aſhore in Margate Road.*

Captain Vanſant, from the Grenades, on the 30th ult. in Lat. 31: 25, *Long.* 73, *ſpoke a Sloop, Captain M'Cray, from St. Chriſtophers for Virginia,* 15 *Days out; on the 8th Inſtant, in Lat.* 34: 39, *Long.* 72, *ſpoke a Schooner from Virginia for Jamaica,* 4 *Days out, but could not learn the Maſter's Name; ſhe had been lying to for three Days in a very hard Gale of Wind; and on the 13th in Soundings, he ſpoke a Brig from New-York for the Bay of Honduras, all well; the ſame Day, about three Leagues to the Northward of Cape-May, he ſaw a Sloop and a Schooner aſhore, the People were taking out the Cargoe of the Schooner, but he did not ſee any Body on board the Sloop.*

Captain Ruſſell, from the Grenades, on the 11th Inſtant, a little to the Southward of Cape-Hatteras, ſpoke a ſmall Schooner, with two white Men and two Negroes on board; ſhe was bound from Santee for Charleſtown, but had been blown off, and loſt her Boom in a Gale of Wind; the People were much Froſt-bitten, and in great Want of Proviſions and Water; Captain Ruſſell ſupplied them with ſome Water, and two Pieces of Beef, but a Gale coming on, prevented their getting any other Neceſſaries.

By a Gentleman from the Grenades we learn, that about the 10th of laſt Month General Leyburn arrived there, in the St. Albans Man of War from England, to take on him the Command of that Government; that on his Arrival his Commiſſion was publiſhed, as alſo his Majeſty's Inſtructions, allowing the Roman Catholick Inhabitants to be of the Council, and to ſit in the Aſſembly, which cauſed great Uneaſineſs to moſt of the Proteſtants at that Place; and that a Commiſſion was come, appointing Monſieur Chantaloup to be one of his Majeſty's Council for the ſaid Government.

The Ship Henry, Captain Hunter, from this Place for Maryland, was drove aſhore in Cheſapeak Bay, about four Miles below Saſſafras, where ſhe is cut through by the Ice, and it is feared will be loſt.

From Cumberland County, in New-Jerſey, we learn, that in the Night of the 7th Inſtant, the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, where the Rev. Mr. Samuel Heaton is Paſtor, took Fire, and was burnt down; ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by ſome Coals being left there the Day before.

ARRIVALS.

The Nancy Graham, Lynch, from Maryland, in London. The Hero, Smith, at Whitehaven; and Hamburgh, Eaſton, at Dover, both from Virginia. The Betſy, Morgan, from South-Carolina at Coombe.

Deal, Sept. 29. Came down and ſailed, the Johnſon, Wilſon, for Maryland. *Oct.* 10. Arrived and ſailed for the River, The Counteſs of Suſſex, Gray, from Maryland; and the George, Coates, from Virginia. Came down, The Boſcawen, Robinſon, for Boſton.

The Cold has been ſo intenſe for three Days paſt, that our Navigation is at a Stand, the River being full of Ice.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Pennſylvania Packet, P. Oſborne, from London. Brig Paragon, J. Oliver, and Brig Elizabeth, J. Davidſon, Jamaica. Brig Dolphin, J. Ruſſell, and Snow Fitzherbert, C. Vanſant, Grenades. Sloop Suſanna, W. Wyer, Piſcataqua. Schooner Leopard, W. Church, Boſton.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Induſtry, J. Barry, for Nevis. Ship Phœbe, D. M'Cullough, Newry. Schooner Leopard, W. Church, Boſton.

CLEARED. Brig Polly, D. M'Cutchon, to Belfaſt. Ship Chalkley, E. Spain, Briſtol. Ship Queen of the May, A. May, Vigo. Ship Britannia, J. Brown, Brig Polly, J. Shields, Ship Sally, W. Neal, Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, and Brig Juno, J. Warden, Jamaica. Brig Charming Nancy, J. Cox, and Ship Polly and Peggy, C. Wallace, Liſbon. Brig Two Friends, J. Peter, Cadiz. Brig Chance, J. Taylor, and Schooner Patty, J. Jones, Antigua. Sloop Adventure, T. Powell, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Nancy, W. Cannon, Sloop Hope, W. Smart, Sloop Diſpatch, S. Thompſon, and Sloop Tryal, J. Sawyer, N. Carolina. Sloop Robert, W. B. Bunting, Ship Peggy, E. Yorke, and Sloop Little Edward, R. M'Clean, Virginia. Brig Georgia Packet, J. Sounder, and Sloop Betſy, J. Forſter, Georgia. Ship Hercules, M. Rankin, and Sloop Charlotte, J. Liſle, New-York. Sloop Two Friends, E. Reed, Marblehead. Sloop Tom, B. Tuell, Sloop Betſy, E. Hare, and Sloop Peace and Plenty, J. Anthony, R. Iſland. Sloop Molly, E. Rogers, Boſton. Brig Betſy, A. Bryſon, Maryland.

*** The Liſt of Prizes in the Petty's Iſland Land and Caſh Lottery, is come to hand, and will be inſerted next Week.

THE MEMBERS of THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will be pleaſed to take Notice, that, agreeable to their Laws, the *Election of Officers* for the enſuing Year will be opened, at their Hall, on Friday, the 3d of January next, at 2 o'Clock P. M. and cloſed at 5 o'Clock.

The *Treaſurer* will attend to receive the outſtanding Subſcriptions, *the Payment of which entitle to a Vote.*

Philadelphia, ſſ. *December* 22, 1771.

AT the MAYOR's Office, ſeveral POCKET BOOKS, found on a Perſon who it is ſuſpected has ſtole them, and in one of them a Sum of Money: Alſo ſeven Pair of Silver-plated Shoe-buckles, and a Quantity of Glaſs Sleeve-buttons. On a Paper in which the Buttons were wrapped, is a private Mark, W. S. 12 Groce.

1ſy 13ſ. ¶

For the ENTERTAINMENT of the CURIOUS,

A COURSE of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS is propoſed to be exhibited at the COLLEGE, in this City, on Monday and Tueſday, the 30th and 31ſt Inſtant, and again on Thurſday and Friday, the 2d and 3d of January; to begin, each Day, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon. This Courſe will be divided into two Lectures; in which many curious and intereſting Experiments will be exhibited, tending to ſhow the Nature and Properties of Lightning, and how to avoid the Danger of it. Some of the Experiments will be new, having never been exhibited here before; the moſt remarkable of which will be, the heating of Iron red hot, and even melting it, while it is under, and in Contact with, common cold Water.

Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies, who deſign to attend theſe Lectures, are requeſted to be furniſhed with Tickets, that no money may be taken at the Door. Tickets may be had at Mr. KINNERSLEY's Houſe, near the College, at HALF A DOLLAR for each LECTURE. ¶

To be LETT for a Term of YEARS.

SIX Acres and Three Quarters of MEADOW GROUND, lying on the Weſt Side of the Road leading to Greenwich-point. For Terms enquire of SAMUEL POWEL, who has ſundry LOTS, on Front and Third-ſtreets, to lett upon Groundrent. 6 W.

Cheſter, December 21, 1771.

THE INHABITANTS of the BOROUGH of CHESTER having erected a convenient SCHOOL-HOUSE, for the Education of their Children, are now deſirous of having a MASTER, properly qualified, to inſtruct them. Any Perſon, capable of teaching properly the Engliſh Language, Writing, Arithmetic, and the practical Branches of the Mathematics, and who can bring proper Teſtimonials of an unexceptionable Character, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Subſcribers on the 11th Day of January next. If the Perſon, who ſhall apply, is well acquainted with the Latin Language, he will be the more acceptable. ¶

HENRY H. GRAHAM, ELISHA PRICE,
JOSHUA COWPLAND, ADAM GRUBB,
JOHN HALEY, JOHN EYRE.

Philadelphia, December 23, 1771.

A NUMBER of CANNON STOVES,

Of different SIZES, ſuitable for Places of Worſhip, and private Families, with or without Doors and Pipes,

To be SOLD, by

EDWARDS and MARIS,

In Water-ſtreet, the 7th Door below CHESTNUT-STREET. ¶

JUST imported, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, by

DANIEL WILLIAMS and SONS,

At their STORE, in Front-ſtreet, or at their dwelling-houſe in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near the State-Houſe,

A large and neat ASSORTMENT of the very beſt kind of

BOULTING-CLOTHS.

MILLERS and others, who are not ſkilled in chuſing them, may (by informing them what particular branch of the boulting buſineſs they are wanted for) depend on being ſupplied with cloths, ſuitable for every branch of the boulting buſineſs, with particular inſtructions reſpecting boulting-mills and cloths, if required, as ſaid Daniel Williams has had long experience in the boulting buſineſs and in boulting cloths.

They have alſo for ſale, a few pairs of extraordinary good mill-ſtones, for grinding wheat; and a large and neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, on the loweſt terms. Tbc6w.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN to the TAYLOR's BUSINESS. One, who is a good Workman, by applying to the Subſcriber, oppoſite to Mr. DAVID BUSH's Store, in Market-ſtreet, Wilmington, will meet with immediate Encouragement.

December 18, 1771. JOSEPH WORRALL, Taylor.

Said WORRALL returns his hearty Thanks to his Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and doubts not but he will give general Satisfaction to all who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

On the 21ſt of January next, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, ſituate in the township of Eaſton, in the county of Cheſter, containing 117 acres, about 60 cleared, 12 whereof meadow, moſtly well watered, and more may be made; the woodland is exceeding well timbered, the ſoil is good for grain or paſture, and the whole is well watered, and in good repair. There are, on ſaid premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe, part ſtone, and part wood, a good log barn and ſpring-houſe, and a good orchard. The title is indiſputable. The payments will be made eaſy, and the conditions made known, at the time and place of ſale, by

December 23. 1771. ¶ THOMAS TUCKER.

RAN away, on the morning of the 14th of December inſt. from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant boy, named *James Winterbottom*, by trade a chimney ſweeper: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, a chimney frock and trowſers, blanket, bruſh and ſcraper. He is about 17 years of age, 4 feet 7 inches high, wears his own hair, of a brown colour, is weak and hollow-eyed, waddles in his walk, and ſtammers much when talking, and has a down ſneaking look. Alſo ran away, and went with him, a Negroe boy ſlave, named *Prime* or *Primus*, aged about 16 years, 5 feet 3 inches high, by trade a chimney ſweeper: Had on, and took with him, a chimney frock and trowſers, blanket, bruſh and ſcraper. He is ſtraight limbed, cuſhion kneed, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and will bring them to the ſubſcriber, living near the corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, ſhall receive Five Pounds for both, or Fifty Shillings for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE BEATHO. ¶

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber, living in Cheſter Townſhip, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania, on the 4th of November laſt, a brown Mare Colt, ſix Months old, a Star in her Forehead, a little white on the near hind Foot, paces and trots. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Colt, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JACOB ROMAN. §

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY Engliſh Servant GIRL, who has 5 Years to ſerve. Enquire of JOSEPH BULLOCK, in Water-ſtreet.

WILLIAM MILLER,

Has for ſale at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Grave's alley, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A LARGE and neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or the uſual credit.---He has alſo juſt imported in the Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Oſborne, from London, an aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Indian trade, conſiſting of Indian blanketing, black-headed ſhags, beſt French match coats, beſt blue, red and black London ſtrouds, white and purple napt halfthicks, blue, green, yellow, crimſon and ſcarlet herring-bone bed lace, ſcarlet and ſtar gartering, ribbons, calicoes, linens, vermilion, cutteau knives, bar lead, gunpowder, &c. &c. 6 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable plantation, and tract of patented land, ſituate upon the river Suſquehanna, in Rye townſhip, in the county of Cumberland, about 5 miles from Eſthertown; the quarter part may be made very good meadow, and for that reaſon, and being contiguous to the North Mountain, is particularly calculated for raiſing ſtock. It was formerly in the poſſeſſion of Captain James Patterſon, and there ſtill remains ſome improvements made by him thereon. This tract contains 212 acres and an half, with allowance, &c. The patent dated the 21ſt July, 1770. Alſo 50 acres of good land, adjoining ſaid plantation, held by warrant and ſurvey. The whole has a front of more than two miles on the river Suſquehanna. For terms of ſale, apply to MARGARET STOUT, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to Mr. ISAAC WHITELOCK, in Lancaſter. ‖

STRAYED away from Calcon hook Meadows, in the townſhip of Darby, Cheſter county, on the 7th day of December, 1771, a bright bay GELDING, 6 years old laſt ſpring, ſhod before, ſlender made, between 14 and 15 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, but his ears flapping, nor any white in his forehead, or about his feet, black mane and tail, his mane ſomething curly, and hangs on the off ſide, trots and gallops. Whoever takes up the ſaid creature, and ſends him to the owner, living in the town of Darby, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH PEARSON. ♄

THE VOTES of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, from their Sitting in October, 1770, to the End of the September Seſſion, 1771, are now complete, and to be ſold by HENRY MILLER, Printer, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia. †

*** *According to a late Advertiſement, ſaid* HENRY MILLER *will ſpeedily publiſh A* GERMAN GRAMMAR, *in Two Parts, by* JOHN JAMES BACHMAIR, *from the laſt London Edition.*

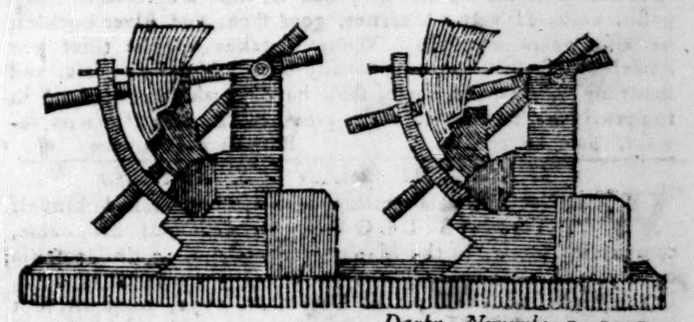
JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Oppoſite to CHRIST-CHURCH, in Second-ſtreet,

HATH imported in the late veſſels from London and Briſtol, a large and general aſſortment of CHINA and GLASS WARES; and in the Hetty, juſt arrived from Liverpool, a very large aſſortment of white, blue and white, white-enamelled, black, melon, tortoiſeſhell, coliflowered, and Queens WARES; which he will ſell by the crate, or ſmaller quantity, on the moſt reaſonable terms. †

WILLIAM RICHARDS has ſet up a regular London CORK-CUTTER, to ſupply the Town with all Sorts of Corks, from the Phial to the largeſt Pickle Pot, or Seine Corks. Great Care will be taken in making the Velvet Corks, for Claret, Beer, and Cyder. They will be ſold much cheaper than can be imported.

N. B. He buys SHEET CORK.------And has imported, in the Ship Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Oſborne, a freſh aſſortment of the moſt genuine MEDICINES, in particular, a quantity of the fineſt JESUITS BARK.



Darby, November 1, 1771.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the public in general, and his former cuſtomers in particular, that his MILL and WORKS are in excellent order, and has a ſufficient number of workmen to carry on the FULLING BUSINESS, in its various branches, in a more compleat and extenſive manner than any other perſon in theſe parts: He dyes blues in the beſt manner, having the only regular woad vat in this province; alſo woaded, Saxon and ſea greens. Merchants or others that have cloths or ſtuffs mildewed, ſtained, or otherwiſe damaged, may have them cleaned, the colours refreſhed, or dyed and dreſſed, as he has tenters, preſſes, and other utenſils, ſuitable to finiſh any ſtuff from half yard to two yards wide; alſo camblets, camblettees and grograms dreſſed, either plain or watered, in the moſt approved method. Thoſe that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on his beſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction. AARON OAKFORD.

N. B. Cloths, ſtuffs, &c. are received by *William Wells*, at the *Old Ferry-houſe*, in *Water-ſtreet*; by *Aaron Muſgrove, James M'Laughlin*, and *Nathaniel Donnell*, merchants, near the *Drawbridge, Philadelphia*; where due attendance will be given once a week. Thoſe that leave cloths at any of the abovementioned places, are requeſted to affix proper directions with their names to each piece, which ſhall be duly attended to, and returned to the ſame place. A parcel of 6-qr. 7-qr. and 8-qr. wide cloths and coating, manufactured by ſaid *Oakford*, are to be ſold by *Joſeph Parker*, in *Third-ſtreet*, on as low terms as any cloths in the city of equal quality. ‖ 7ſ6.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Bucks county, November 19, 1771.

WHEREAS the houſe of the ſubſcriber was, laſt night, robbed of a pine cheſt, painted Pruſſian blue; in ſaid cheſt was a needle-wrought pocket-book (on the front of the pocket-book, juſt under the lap, was wrought in WILLIAM SMITH) which contained TWENTY-SIX POUNDS, in paper money: The perſon who committed this robbery, is one JOHN KELLY (a man who was hired to work about the houſe) a native Iriſhman, ſpeaks bad Engliſh; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a dark complexion, has very black hair, which he wears curled a little; had with him a very good beaver hat, and a coarſe wool ditto, a claret-coloured coat and jacket, a blue ſailor jacket, and a ſtriped ditto, with the ſtripes acroſs his body, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, and a pair of grey cloth ditto: He ſtole alſo from his employer, a pair of dove-coloured velvet breeches, tied at the knees with a ſattin ribbon, of the ſame colour; a pair of dark coloured worſted ſtockings, and had two pair of thread ditto of his own; had a pair of ſhoes and a pair of turned pumps: He took with him a ſmall wallet, containing ſeveral things, among which was a pewter pint, almoſt new. Whoever takes up ſaid robber, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN LOUGHEAD, in Bucks county, or PETER SUTTER, Tavern-keeper, at the ſign of the Queen's head, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia.

*** *All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to carry off, or harbour him at their peril.* ‖ 6 W.

LATELY IMPORTED, and to be ſold by
NICHOLAS BROOKS,
The ſecond door above the Coffee-houſe, in Market-ſtreet; a fine aſſortment of Goods, uſeful and ornamental; amongſt which are the following-

AN elegant ſilver plated tea urn; plain and chaſed butter boats; cutteau de friſe, ſilver knives and forks in mahogany caſes, ditto without, ivory and buck table knives and forks, beſt London penknives and ſciſſars, beautiful hair pins, ladies fine ſtone ſhoe buckles, ditto gilt, gilt ſhoe and knee buckles, for gentlemen, ditto ſilver and Pinchbeck, ſtone and mourning knee buckles, and ſundry others kinds of the neweſt faſhions, ſtone ſtock buckles; ſilver whiſtle and bells with corals, chain and other ſpurs, the celebrated jubilee knives and forks, Diſhcraſſe's ſilver plated Morocco pocket-books, Morocco and buff ſword belts, with and without ſwivels, gun rings, japanned candleſticks for chambers, cruit ſtands, plated tobacco boxes, ſnuff boxes of various kinds, leather battals, beautiful walking ſticks of all kinds, ladies ear-rings, ſet round with marquiſets, with gold and other ſeals, gold enamelled ſleeve buttons, gold and ſilver ſword knots, ſilk purſes, compaſs ſeals, candle ſhades, Morocco ſlippers for gentlemen and ladies, tooth-pick caſes, with fine Liſbon toothpickers, Weſton's ſnuff, freſh, warranted good, ſold wholeſale and retail, cork-ſcrews, decanter corks, the Queen's rappee ſnuff, which has the preference of all other kinds, boot ſtraps, beſt buckſkin, beaver, and other gloves, ſetts of pocket-book inſtruments, ſcales and dividers, for ſeamen, blank ſeals, to engrave arms on, watch hooks, beautiful ſleeve buttons; a good aſſortment of japanned tea waiters, bread baſkets and ſugar tongs, ſteel watch chains, beautiful broaches of various kinds, waſh balls, ſhoe balls; a good aſſortment of ſilk ſtockings of various colours, cotton and worſted ditto, guitars, fiddles and German flutes, pipes and tabers, beſt Roman fiddle ſtrings, guitar ſtrings, ſongſters tutor; guitar, fife and German flute tutors, battledores and ſhuttlecocks; a great aſſortment of muſic, for the guitar, fiddle, harpſicord, German flute, and fife; a great variety of muſic in ſheets and half ſheets; horſe and pocket piſtols, ſingle and double barrels; cock ſpurs or gaffs, ſilver and ſteel; ink ſtands, ſlate pocket-books, cloth and other bruſhes, chapes and tongues for buckle makers, fine London razors ſet in ſilver, caſes of razors, with hone, ſtrap, &c. gun ſcrews, money ſcales, and weights without ſcales, port d'epee, for gentlemens ſwords, fiſhing reels; a great aſſortment of jewellery, too tedious to mention.

Said *Brooks* has a large and neat aſſortment of pictures and maps, and ſundry improving games, invented by an eminent clergyman in London, for the improvement of gentlemen and ladies; they are now in his new exhibition room, where all gentlemen and ladies, who delight in the fine arts, and in the copyiſts of nature, are invited to regale themſelves at this new exhibition of ocular entertainment.---He has likewiſe for ſale, the new invented lamps, which, when burning, reſemble wax candles, and are ſupported at a quarter the expence of tallow luminaries; with a good aſſortment of dry goods, at the moſt reaſonable rates.---Likewiſe, freſh imported, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordials, Scotch pills, Turlington's and Maredant's drops.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania, in the night of the 12th of December, 1771, a large cheſtnut ſorrel HORSE, about 9 years old, in good order, about 15 hands high, ſhort rumped, with a ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod before, paces and trots though heavy, a little heavy eared, carries himſelf largely, well built, is a remarkable good leader in a team, has a ſtar in his forehead, and two hind feet white. Said horſe is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by one WILLIAM EWING, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, ſlim made, ſmooth faced, black hair, and wants ſome of his fore teeth, is very talkative and inquiſitive about other mens buſineſs, he frequently keeps about the Frontiers and New-Purchaſe; had on him a blue ſtrait coat, goſlin coloured velvet breeches, good ſhoes and ſilver buckles, he alſo wears a watch. Whoever takes up the thief and horſe, and ſecures the thief in any of his Majeſty's goals, and ſends me word of the horſe, ſhall have the above reward, if in the province; but if out of the province, THREE POUNDS reward, paid by ROBERT FULTON. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS a certain perſon, who called himſelf THOMAS LLOYD, but changed his name, came to my houſe, in the Manor of Moreland, in Philadelphia county, and after ſtaying between 2 and 3 weeks on expence, in the night, on the 13th of December, 1771, went off, not content with defrauding me out of the expence of his board, for the abovementioned time, but ſtole, and took with him, one pair of mens ribbed ſtockings, one ditto plain, one pair of brown thread ditto, all home made; alſo one pair of mens buckſkin gloves; the ſaid Lloyd is about 5 feet 5 inches high, and middling well ſet, large full grey eyes, brown hair, tied behind; his coat, jacket, and breeches, are all of a piece, made of cotton and linen, of a brown colour, a ſmall beaver hat, a ſurtout coat, made of Bath coating, of a light colour; he had with him, when he came to my houſe, three fine ſhirts, and two or three pair of white ſtockings, thread or cotton, tied up in a handkerchief; his occupation, he ſays, is a clerk, or ſchoolmaſter. Any perſon that will apprehend the ſaid thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and give notice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward. JACOB COMLY. §

RUN away on the ſecond day of December, from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore-Town, Maryland, an apprentice lad, named ARCHIBALD DOUGHERTY, between 13 and 14 years of age, by trade a potter, about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, ſtoops in his walk, is round ſhouldered; had on, when he went away, a half worn wool hat, without loops, a cloth coloured double breaſted jacket, with ſleeves, and an under jacket of the ſame, pretty much worn, brown ſheeting ſhirt, blue ſerge trowſers, and new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his ſaid maſter, ſhall have Two Shillings and Six-pence reward, paid by JOHN BROWN. †

Cheſter, December 6, 1771.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, on Monday, the 30th day of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, a tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Marlborough, in Cheſter county, bounded by land of Joſeph Parker, deceaſed, by Joſeph Pyle's land, and by Wilmington road, containing 60 acres, more or leſs, with a meſſuage, barn, a thriving young orchard, and other valuable improvements thereon; alſo about 15 acres of wheat in the ground; late the eſtate of Francis Fiſher; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

LE BLANC & WAGNER, Hair-dreſſers,

BEG Leave to acquaint the LADIES and GENTLEMEN, that they are arrived here from Europe, and dreſs Ladies and Gentlemen in the neweſt Modes; they make Ladies Tates, of many different Faſhions, and Gentlemens Wigs, of all Sorts, and different Faſhions. Any Ladies or Gentlemen, that pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, may be aſſured of having good Attendance, as they will always make it their Study to merit the Favours conferred on them.-------They have taken a Houſe in Norris's Alley, between Front and Second-ſtreets, near Walnut-ſtreet. ¶

Philadelphia, October 24, 1771.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of PETER TURNER, ſenior, late of this City, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe that have any Demands, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be paid by

PETER TURNER,)
WILLIAM TURNER,) Executors.
THOMAS TURNER,)

3 *M.*

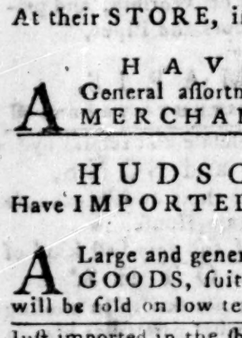
To be SOLD, by WHOLESALE or RETAIL,
A Cargoe of choice St. LUCAR SALT,
On board the Brig SOPHIA,
WILLIAM HEASELTON, Maſter,
At Mr. JOSEPH SIMS's Wharff, below the DRAWBRIDGE;
Or at
WILLIAM HEASELTON's Houſe, in Front-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Twelfth-month 16, 1771.

For CHARLES-TOWN, in SOUTH-CAROLINA,

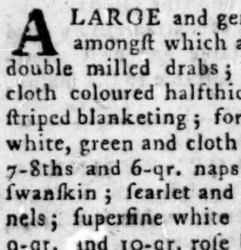
The BRIGANTINE
CHARLESTOWN PACKET,
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
MASTER;
Having extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers, and great Part of her Cargoe engaged; will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to DORSEY and CRESSON, WOULMAN and PUSEY, or ſaid Maſter on board, at Thomas Clifford's wharff. *N. B.* Choice new RICE, to be ſold by *Dorſey* and *Creſſon*, or *Woolman* and *Puſey*. §

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)



The Brig PRINCE of WALES,
WILLIAM MOORE, Maſter;
WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having great part of her cargoe ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage apply to MASON and HARTLEY, at their ſtore, oppoſite the Old-Ferry, in Water-ſtreet, or ſaid maſter on board, near Arch-ſtreet wharff.---Where may be had choice new rice, ſarſaparilla, Liſbon wine, ſheathing nails, brads, and ſpikes of different ſizes, ſeine twine of the beſt ſort; alſo European and East-India goods as uſual, on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or ſhort credit. ¶

FOR LONDONDERRY,



The Ship GENERAL WOLFE,
RICHARD HUNTER, Maſter;
WILL ſail with all expedition, having great part of her cargoe ready to put on board; has excellent accommodations for paſſengers. For freight, or paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or at the London Coffe-houſe, or to GRAY, FLETCHER, and COMPANY; who have for ſale, a large aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon. †

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN VINING, late of Kent County, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment to the Subſcribers, otherwiſe they will be under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of taking legal Steps for the Recovery thereof. And all Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, and they ſhall be paid, by BENJAMIN CHEW, CHARLES RIDGELEY, BENJAMIN WYNKOOP, Executors. 4 *W.*

ROBERT & JOHN PROUD,
At their STORE, in SECOND-STREET, next door above the CHURCH,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A General aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

Baltimore, October 19, 1771.

HUDSON and LAWSON,
Have IMPORTED, in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol,
A Large and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable for the FALL SEASON, which will be ſold on low terms, for caſh, produce, or ſhort credit. 6w

Juſt imported in the ſhip Britannia, Captain Falconer, and other veſſels lately from England, and ſold on the loweſt terms, by
SAMUEL PLEASANTS,
At his ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
A LARGE and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, amongſt which are a variety of coarſe and fine broadcloths; double milled drabs; kerſeys and plains; blue, green, red and cloth coloured halfthicks; blue, red and cloth coloured duffils; ſtriped blanketing; forreſt cloths; fine Bath coatings and frizes; white, green and cloth coloured baize; blue and grey fearnought; 7-8ths and 6-qr. naps and bearſkins; 7-8ths and 6-qr. ſpotted ſwanſkin; ſcarlet and red ſerges; red, ſcarlet and emboſſed flannels; ſuperfine white flannels; ſtriped linceys; 7-qr. 8-qr. and 9-qr. and 10-qr. roſe blankets; worſted and hair pluſh; Britiſh and German oznabrigs and ticklenburgs; brown roll and heſſens; brown and white Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings; 7-8ths brown and white Iriſh and Dutch dowlas; Marſeilles bed quilts; Venetian corded poplins; maſqueraded ditto; ſtriped and plain camblets; hairbines; broad and narrow dorſetteens; double and ſingle worſted damaſk; ſhaloons and rattinets; durants and tammies; blue, green, pink, crimſon and brown calimancoes; black and cloth coloured velvets and velverets; black and blue everlaſtings; black and blue ſerge denim; ſcarlet and cloth coloured cloaks and cardinals; yard-wide, 5-qr. and 6-qr. muſlins and humhums; boys, youths, and mens felt hats; ſailors bound ditto; white and brown Ruſſia drilling; ravens duck; 3-qr. 7-8ths, and yard-wide Iriſh linens; 3-qr. 7-8ths, yard-wide, and yard 3-8ths linen and cotton checks; 3-qr. and 7-8ths Engliſh bed tick; 9-qr. and 10-qr. Flanders bed tick; wool, cotton and tow cards; F and FF gunpowder; ſhot; bar lead; frying pans; Engliſh ſteel, A. C. No. 3; 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails; pepper, &c. &c. &c.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,
HATH removed to the Store lately occupied by FRANCIS JEYES, oppoſite Chriſt-Church, in Second-ſtreet; where Shop-keepers, and others, may be ſupplied with CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN WARES, by the Box, Crate or ſmaller Quantities. *December 9, 1771.*

TO BE SOLD,
THE Time of a Dutch Servant GIRL, who has two Years and ten Months to ſerve. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by
JEREMIAH WARDER and SON,
At their STORE, in THIRD-STREET, a few Doors above MARKET-STREET,
A Quantity of choice old Madeira, Liſbon and Faro WINE, by the Pipe, Hogſhead or Quarter Caſk; alſo a large Aſſortment of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS. ¶3m.

WANTED,
AN APPRENTICE to the MERCANTILE BUSINESS. One who writes a good Hand, and is thoroughly acquainted with Arithmetic, on Application to the Printers of this Paper, may know where to apply.

Philadelphia, November 19, 1771.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,
In behalf of themſelves, and other owners of the following deſcribed pieces of MEADOW GROUND, *viz.*

TWELVE ACRES, lying and being in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, and about a mile and a half from this city, bounded weſtwardly by a canal, lately run through a part, where Hollander's Creek is ſtopped out, and partly oppoſite the Moyamenſing houſes, on the ſouthwardly ſide, by the dam, and on the eaſt by the middle of the old bank, on the Wicacoa ſide. For further particulars, enquire of JOSEPH WHARTON, JOSEPH MORRIS.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1771.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt JOHN KIDD, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe indebted are hereby entreated to make immediate payment; ſhould any neglect this notice, they may expect to be ſued, without reſpect to perſons. ALEXANDER KIDD,) Adminiſtrators.
AMOS WICKERSHAM,)

Thoſe indebted to KIDD and FORSYTH, are requeſted to make immediate payment to ANDREW FORSYTH, to prevent being ſued, and ſuch as have demands againſt ſaid copartnerſhip, are deſired to bring them in, in order for ſettlement. 6w.

Philadelphia, November 19, 1771.

NOTICE IS GIVEN TO
ALL Perſons indebted to BENJAMIN KENDALL, of this City, that they are required to make ſpeedy Payment to the Subſcribers, Aſſignees, to whom he has conveyed all his Eſtate, real and perſonal, for the Benefit of his Creditors, who are deſired to bring in their Accounts to be adjuſted, in order that the Whole of the Demands againſt him may be aſcertained, and a Diſtribution made in due Time.

The ſaid Aſſignees will be ready to treat with ſuch Perſons, as are inclinable to purchaſe any Part of the following deſcribed Real Eſtate of the ſaid Kendall, *viz.*

A convenient well-finiſhed DWELLING-HOUSE, almoſt new, three Stories high, ſituate on the North-ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, 24 Feet front, about 42 Feet deep, with commodious Back-buildings adjoining, good dry Cellars, and well-built Vaults under them, the Lot free of Groundrent, is 90 Feet deep from Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

A HOUSE and LOT, contiguous to the above, ſituate at the North-eaſt Corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets, with the Stables, &c. having been many Years a well accuſtomed Inn, and now letts for £80 per Annum, the Houſe being 26 Feet front on Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and about 40 Feet on Third-ſtreet, and the Lot the ſame Depth as the laſt mentioned.

Alſo two Tracts of well-improved MEADOW GROUND, in Paſſunk Townſhip, on Greenwich Iſland; one of them containing 14 Acres and three Quarters; the other ſix Acres and 12 Perches; diſtant about three Miles from the City.

Likewiſe a ſmall Tract of LAND, in the Townſhip of Moyamenſing, about eight Acres, with a convenient Brick Tenement, about 50 Feet front, thereon erected, Part of which is unfiniſhed; alſo a Frame Barn, a Well of good Water and Pump, an Orchard, Garden, and other Improvements, about one Mile and an Half diſtant from the City.

A Tract of 750 Acres of LAND, near Wilmington, in North-Carolina.

Six Hundred Acres of LAND, Part in Queen Ann's County, and Part in Dorſet County, Maryland.

Five Hundred and Fifty Acres in Suſſex County, on Delaware.

A LOT of LAND, near Mount-Holly Meeting-houſe, in Burlington County, New-Jerſey, about 21 Acres.

A Quantity of HAY, at the Plantation, in Moyamenſing.

JAMES PEMBERTON, JACOB SHOEMAKER, jun.
JOSEPH PARKER.

Philadelphia County. PURSUANT to an order of Orphan's Court, on Monday, the 6th day of January next, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of 181 acres and a quarter of land, ſituate in New-Hanover townſhip, bounded by the lands now or late of Elias Affthen, and others; alſo three contiguous tracts or parcels of land together, making in the whole one tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Douglaſs, bounded by lands of Conrad Arnold, Frederick Wambech, George Frack, Henry Neykirk, Peter Levygood, and by the great road leading from Philadelphia to -------, late the eſtate of Frederick Eſhback, late of New-Hanover, yeoman, deceaſed. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the morning. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by DAVID LEVY, and) Adminiſtrators.
WILLIAM ANTIS,)
¶

TO be ſold by public vendue, by the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, on the 6th day of January next, on the premiſes, if not ſold before by private ſale, and may be entered on the 6th day of April next, a PLANTATION, containing 73 acres and three quarters, more or leſs, of good land, with the uſual allowance for roads, ſituate in Weſt Whiteland townſhip, in Cheſter county, about two miles from the ſign of the White Horſe, in the Great Valley, about two thirds of it is cleared, and the woodland well timbered, between two and three acres of meadow made, and more may be made and watered, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a never failing ſpring before the door; a good young bearing orchard, ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtable, and other out-houſes. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to JOHN PATTERSON, on the premiſes, may have a view of the ſame. JACOB LEAMY. ‡

Monmouth County, December 6, 1771.

WHEREAS the eſtate of Thomas Plumſted has been heretofore advertiſed by us, the ſubſcribers, by virtue of divers executions, directed to us, the ſale whereof has been at ſeveral times adjourned; this is, therefore, to inform the public, that the plantation whereon the ſaid Plumſted did live, in Eaſt-Jerſey, contains about 400 acres; there is on ſaid plantation, a commodious new two ſtory framed houſe and kitchen, compleatly finiſhed, with two good cellars under the houſe, and a good well of water at the door, a new framed waggon-houſe, a log ſtable, and ſundry outhouſes; about 60 acres of ſaid tract is a fine timber ſwamp, and when cleared will make good meadow, this ſwamp lays but a mile from a ſaw-mill, from which the timber may be conveyed to market, at a very moderate rate, there is likewiſe about 30 acres of the upland cleared, and the remaining part well timbered. There is likewiſe another plantation, lying in Weſt-Jerſey, bounding on the province line and Croſwick's creek, and joining the above recited plantation, on ſaid province line; there is about 120 acres in this tract, and it has on it a framed dwelling-houſe and barn, two good orchards, and about three acres of meadow cleared, the upland is the greateſt part cleared, and is a very kind land to produce any kind of grain: This place will be ſold with or without the above plantation, as the purchaſers, at the day of ſale, may think beſt. There is likewiſe another plantation, lying in Eaſt New-Jerſey, and bounded by lands of James Saxton, Stoffle Longſtreet, and others, containing about 200 acres, about 20 of which is cleared, and has a log houſe on it, the remaining part is well timbered. The above deſcribed lots will certainly be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, on Friday, the 10th day of January, 1772, at the houſe of Richard Potts, in Arney's town, Weſt New-Jerſey, by JOSEPH LEONARD, *and* THOMAS RODMAN, *Sheriffs, of Monmouth and Burlington.* ¶ 7ſ6.

To be SOLD by
WILLIAM HULINGS,
In *BURLINGTON*,
BETWEEN Eleven and Twelve Hundred ACRES of WEST-JERSEY RIGHTS, Fourth Divivend. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.